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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
PUBLISHED EVERY
MAIL DAY.
(Contains the Weekly News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.)
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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1916.

星期四十二月二十一年六國民華中

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG
Tel. 214.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

STANDING ORDERS.

The words "by Section Commanders," appearing in S.O. 120(5), page 53, are to be deleted.

DEFALTERS.

The order issued to men awarded D.D. to attend at Central Station on Saturday afternoon, December 23rd, are hereby cancelled. Warning Officers will see that this is noted by defaulters.

SPORTS NIGHT.

The Police Reserve will hold another Sports Night at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening, January 6th. The Band will attend.

(Sgt.) F. C. JENKINS,
D.S.P. (R.).

PASSPORTS HOME.

Various complaints have reached us from travellers returning from England that they were not fully instructed as to what they had to do in respect of passports before leaving the Far East. In particular, one correspondent writes as follows:

"There is no mistake about the delay in Russia. If you know anyone else coming this way do tell them the two following things. First, one must produce three unmounted photos, similar to those on the passport. (We have had to have from taken here, so much trouble could be saved, through having them with one.) Secondly, we are told at the Embassy that if it is made clear on one's passport that one is simply passing through Russia on the way to England permission will be given to go straight on.

Another complaint is that an Englishman in going to Australia with his wife was told that there was no necessity to put her photograph on the passport. As regards this point, we think there must be some mistake on the part of our correspondent, as it is the very common place of travelling nowadays that everyone whose name is mentioned on a passport must also show a photograph, except, of course, in the case of small children. As regards the correspondent's first point, the difficulty is that regulations are constantly being changed in the different capitals along the route and the authorities in Shanghai are by no means always informed of the change in time to enforce it on the passport of a departing passenger. The possibility of certifying on a passport that the holder is passing right through Russia has lately been brought to the attention of the proper authorities here, and this difficulty is not likely to re-appear.

An American guest had waited thirty minutes for a slow waiter to bring his dinner.

"Now," he said to the waiter, "can you bring me some cheese and coffee?"

"Yes, sir, in a minute, sir."

"And," continued the diner, "will you be away you might send me a postal card every now and then."

THE 'CHINA MAIL'

NOTICE.

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.

All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$66 per annum; per quarter and per week are "pro rata."

The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of 45 cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty-five cents each.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Advertisements and additions to Advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, and 6 should be sent in not later than 1 p.m.

New Advertisements should be sent in before 5 p.m.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telephone Address: Main (Hongkong) Office: A. B. C. 5th Edition.

Telephone No. 214.

1011 The China Mail, London.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

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JERRY
DAVIDSON
MOTOR
CYCLES

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN NON ASIATIC or INDIAN desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers. All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE FUNDS OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.,

and

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914, £23,970,387.

Authorized Capital £25,000,000.

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000.

Reserve Capital £2,437,500.

Fire Fund £2,357,047.

Life & Accident Fund £1,687,500.

Sinking Fund Account £125,230.

£23,970,387.

Revenues First Branch £2,351,456.

Life and Annuity £1,211,533.

Branches £1,211,533.

Revenues Marine Department £87,439.

Other Receipts £78,940.

£23,970,387.

It is Administrative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament are not liable to be placed under the control of the Company's Board.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

SUNDAY.
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m., every half hour.
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m., every quarter of an hour.

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NIGHT CARS at 10 Week Days.

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THE WAR.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S GREAT SPEECH.

UNIVERSAL NATIONAL SERVICE.

THE GOVERNMENT PLANS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

The first instalment of Mr. Lloyd George's great speech dealing with the German Peace proposal and outlining the programme of the new Government was published in the "China Mail" last night; a second portion received up to 4 o'clock this morning is published on page 3 of this issue, and the concluding portion of the speech which has been coming over the wire since 4 a.m. is as follows:—

LONDON, Dec. 19, 11.30 p.m.
Mr. Lloyd George said it was necessary that we should make a swift and effective answer to Germany's latest mood. As the months go by (proceeded the speaker) the cost of the war increases. Our purchases in neutral countries become more difficult to finance; yet there are thousands of men occupied in industries which consume our wealth at home and do nothing to strengthen our credit abroad. But we have no power to transfer them from employment where they are wasting their strength and our own to employments where they could increase it. We have not even the organisation necessary for utilising them as volunteers. These are powers we must take, and this is an organisation which we must complete. (Cheers.)

SCHEMES OF VERY GREAT MAGNITUDE.

The Premier pointed in this connection to the difficulty regarding agriculture, for want of skilled men, despite the fact that he believed there were hundreds of thousands of people who if they could be utilised to the best advantage could produce great quantities of food in this country. In this connection schemes of very great magnitude had been formulated and were in course of being put into operation. They would involve great local organisation throughout the country, and he thought Mr. Asquith would be very satisfied with them when he saw them. The matter was considered by the War Committee of the late Government who unanimously decided that the time had come for the adoption of the principle of universal national service. The present Government and the War Cabinet unanimously adopted this conclusion. He believed the plans which had been made would secure to every worker all he had a right to ask for. In order to do this it was proposed to appoint immediately a Director of National Service to be in charge of both the military and civil side of universal national service. The civil and military side of the Directory would be entirely separate. There would be a Military and a Civil Director responsible to the Director of National Service. The Military Director would be responsible for recruiting for the Army. It was not proposed to make any change in recruiting for military service, but as regards civilian service it was proposed that the Directory of National Service should proceed by the subordination of industries and of services according to their essential character during the war. Certain industries were regarded as indispensable and the Departments concerned would indent upon the Director of National Service for the labour which it required for those services. Other services would be rationed in such matters as labour, raw material and power. Labour that was set free from non-essential and rationed industries would be available to set free potential soldiers who were at present exempted from military service and to increase the available supply of labour for essential services. This labour would be invited to enrol at once and be registered as war workers on lines analogous to the existing munitions volunteers, with similar provisions

as to rates of pay and separation allowances. He had no doubt that when it was realised how essential to the life of the nation it was that the service of every man should be put to the best use we should secure an adequate supply of these volunteers. The Government were taking immediate steps to secure by this means the men they want.

The classification of industries and the invitation to enrol as volunteers would begin as soon as may be. If it was found impossible to get the numbers required, and he hoped it would be possible, they should not hesitate to come to Parliament and ask Parliament to release them from the pledge given in other circumstances and to obtain the necessary power for rendering their plans fully effective. The nation was fighting for its life and was entitled to the best services of all its sons. (Cheers.) The Government had been fortunate in inducing the Lord Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, to accept the position of Director-General under this scheme. He would immediately proceed to organise this great new system of enrolment for industrial purposes, and he (the Premier) hoped that before Parliament resumed its duties in another few weeks he would be able to report that they had secured a sufficiently large Industrial Army, in order to mobilise the whole labour strength of the country for war purposes. (Cheers.)

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Turning to the Irish Question, the Premier said he wished it were possible to remove the misunderstanding between Great Britain and Ireland which had for centuries been such a source of misery to the one and embarrassment and weakness to the other. He would have regarded that as a great victory for the Allied Forces, as something that would have given strength to the armies and to the Allies. He was convinced now that it was a misunderstanding, partly racial, partly religious. It was to the interest of both to have it removed, but there seemed to have been some evil chance that frustrated every effort made for the achievement of better relations. He had tried once, but did not succeed. But the fault was not entirely on one side, he had felt the whole time that we were moving in an atmosphere of nervous suspicion and distrust, pervasive and universal of everything and everybody. He was drenched with suspicion of Irishmen by Englishmen and Englishmen by Irishmen, and worse, and most fatal of all, suspicion of Irishmen by Irishmen. It was a quagmire of distrust which clogged the footsteps of progress. That was the real enemy of Ireland. If that could be slain he believed it would accomplish an act of reconciliation that would make Ireland greater and Britain greater, and would make the United Kingdom and the Empire greater than they ever were before. (Cheers.) Speaking for himself and his colleagues he said they would strive to produce that better feeling which was essential to the solution of the Irish problem. (Cheers.)

He asked men of all races and creeds and faith to help the Government, not to solve a political question, but to help to do something that would be a real contribution to the winning of the war. After paying a high tribute to the enormous and invaluable services of the Navy, not merely to the Empire but to the whole Allied cause, saying that the war could not have lasted the time it had but for its services, Mr. Lloyd George came to the question of

THE DOMINIONS.

Ministers, he said, had repeatedly acknowledged the splendid assistance

the Dominions had given of their own free will to the old country in its championship of the cause of Humanity. Great ideals of national fairplay and justice appealed to the Dominions just as insistently as to Britain. The Dominions had recognised throughout that the fight was not a selfish one, that the quarrel was not merely European, but that there were great world issues involved with which their children are as concerned as ours. The new Government were as full of gratitude as the old for the super-valour which our kinsmen had shown in so many stricken fields; but that was not why he introduced the subject. The reason was that the Government felt the time had come when the Dominions ought to be more formally consulted as to the progress and course of the war, and as to the steps that ought to be taken to secure victory, and the best methods of garnering in those fruits. "We propose, therefore, at an early date to summon an Imperial Conference, to place the whole position before the Dominions, to take counsel with them as to what further action they and we should take together in order to achieve an early and complete triumph for the ideals they and we have so superbly fought for." (Loud cheers.)

RELATIONS WITH ALLIES.

The Prime Minister then dealt with our relations with our Allies and said we had already achieved unity of aim but when he came to the question of unity of action he still thought there was a good deal left to be desired. He had only got to refer to the incident of Rumania and each man could spell out for himself what he meant. The enemy had two supreme advantages. They could act on internal lines and there was one great dominant Power that practically directed the enemy's forces. We had neither of these advantages; therefore, we must achieve the same end by other means. "The advantages the Allies possessed were advantages which time improved. No one could say that we had made the best of that time. There had been tardiness of decision and action. Someone had said about Necker that he was like a clock that was always too slow. There was a little of that in the great Alliance clock—Belgium, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania. Before they could take full advantage of the Allies' enormous resources there must be some means of arriving at quicker and readier decisions and carrying them out. (Hear, hear.) He believed that could be done. There must be more consultation, more real consultation, between men who matter in the direction of affairs; there must be less of the feeling that each country has only got its own front to look after. The policy of a common front must be a reality. (Cheers.) The enemy realised this policy, and he believed we must secure it more and more instead of having overwhelming guns on one side and bare breasts, gallant breasts, on the other. That was essential for the Allies, and for the curtailment of the period before victory arrived.

A PERSONAL NOTE.

He would conclude with a personal note. Might he say, in all sincerity, that it was one of the deepest regrets of his life that he should part from Mr. Asquith. Some of his friends knew how he strove to avert it. For years he had served under Mr. Asquith and he was proud to say so. He never had a kinder, more indulgent Chief. Any fault of temper were entirely his (the speaker's) and he had no doubt he (the speaker) must have been difficult at times. They had differed, as men of such different temperaments must necessarily differ, but never had they had a personal quarrel, despite their serious differences regarding policy, and it was with deep and genuine grief that he felt it necessary to tender his resignation. But there were moments when personal and party considerations must sink, and if he had paid scant heed to the call of duty during the war it was because he realised from the moment Prussian cannon hurled death at a peaceable, innocent little country, that a challenge had been sent to Civilisation to decide an issue higher than party, deeper than party, wider than all parties—an issue upon the settlement of which would depend the fate of men in this world for generations when existing parties would have fallen like dead leaves on the highway. These were the issues he wanted to keep in front of the nation so that we

should not falter nor faint in our resolves. (Cheers.) There is a time in every prolonged and fierce war when in the passion and mien of the conflict men forget the high purpose with which they entered it."

THE PERORATION.

This is a struggle for international right, international honour, international good faith—the channel along which peace, honour and goodwill must flow amongst men. The embankments laboriously built up by generations of men against barbarism have been broken, and had not the might of Britain passed into the breach, Europe would have been inundated with the flood of savagery and unbridled lust of power. (Cheers.) The plain sense of fairplay amongst nations, the growth of an international conscience, the protection of the weak against the strong by the stronger, the consciousness that justice has a more powerful backing in the world than greed, the knowledge that any outrage upon fair-dealing between nations, great or small, will meet with prompt and merited chastisement—these constitute the causeway along which Humanity was progressing slowly to higher things. The triumph of Prussia would sweep it all away and leave mankind to struggle helpless in the miasma. That is why, since this war began, I have known but one political aim. For that I have fought with a single eye—that is: for the rescue of mankind from the most overwhelming catastrophes that has ever yet menaced its well-being— (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

MR. ASQUITH'S VIEW.

Mr. Asquith (the ex-Premier) who succeeded Mr. Lloyd George, congratulated him upon his accession to the Premiership and defined his own attitude towards the new Government as most friendly. He defended the late Administration against accusations of ineffective prosecution of the war, and, referring to the peace proposals, said they were wrapped up with the familiar dialect of Prussian arrogance. He asked why the Power professing itself conscious of its military superiority and ultimate victory was shouting universally for peace. Amid cheers, he declared that the proposals were born of military and economic necessity. Peace must be honourable, not shamefaced, no patched up, precarious compromise, but one achieving the purpose for which we entered the war. Such a peace we would gladly accept. Anything short of that we were bound to repudiate by every obligation of honour, above all by the debt we owed to those, especially to the young, who had given their lives for what they and we believe as a worthy cause. "I say plainly and emphatically that I see nothing in the German Note to give me the least reason to believe that they are in the mood to give the Allies reparation for the past and security for the future. If they are in such a mood, let them say so." (Loud cheers.)

EFFECT OF THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Mr. Lloyd George's speech has put the seal on the revival of confidence which was first marked on the occasion of the French victory at Verdun. The House of Commons listened throughout with rapt attention and growing exultation. The most striking feature of the proceedings was the complete unanimity of all the leaders in and out of the Government concerning the nation's attitude. The consensus of the people not merely accepted but acclaimed the refusal of the German peace and cheerfully face the dangers and privations ahead, knowing that the enemy has done his worst as regards "frightfulness." Much satisfaction is expressed regarding the absence of recriminations between Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Asquith. The latter's patriotic attitude is eulogised. It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George's speech will strengthen the position of Mr. Bland towards his critics in the French Ministry.

CANADA'S PATRIOTISM.

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Sir R. Borden has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George stating that Canada will spare no sacrifice to make triumphant the great cause for which the Allies are contending.

GERMAN PRESS PESSIMISTIC.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 21.
The German Press is pessimistic of the prospect of peace even by the Spring. The *Kölnische Zeitung* exclaims: "Our only chance of winning a peace is to prevent its coming."

AMERICAN OPINION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.
The morning papers agree that Mr. Lloyd George has adroitly drawn the Central Powers into a position where they must show their hands, otherwise the world would be convinced that the peace proposals were an attempt at political trickery. The *New York Times* states that the Allies have all civilisation at their back when they demand the ending of Prussian militarism as the primary condition of peace. The *Sun* says that there can be no further doubt that the Allies are not in a mood to grasp peace for peace's sake and the sooner their steadfastness is understood at Berlin, then the brighter the prospect of peace.

FRANCE AND THE PEACE MANOEUVRE.

IMPOSSIBLE TO TAKE IT SERIOUSLY.

PARIS, Dec. 21.
In the Senate M. Briand, the Prime Minister, said nobody was deceived by the German peace manoeuvre. The concerted reply would inform the Central Powers that it was impossible to take their Peace request seriously. M. Briand spoke in reply to an interpellation by M. Beranger accusing the Government of lack of foresight, military and diplomatically. M. Briand dwelt upon the terrible task and great efforts of the Allies, emphasising that Britain in her military contribution was far exceeding the original arrangement. He said that the German Chancellor's speech showed that Germany was at bay and the demand for peace was the last bluff she could attempt. It was not merely a sign of weakness but a stratagem. The Allies reply would be worthy of their brave soldiers. On the motion of M. Clemenceau, the Senate went into secret session.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS AND PEACE.

THE VERDICT OF 10,000 TO 400.

PARIS, Dec. 21.
The Congress of Socialists has resolved by 10,000 against 400 that no peace proposals from the enemy can be entertained until concrete terms are offered.

ITALY AND PEACE.

ROME, Dec. 20.
In the Chamber Baron Sonnino announced that the Government was not aware of the specific conditions of the enemy peace proposals, but the boastfulness and insincerity of their preamble did not inspire confidence. He begged the Chamber not to adopt any resolution suggesting that Italy's attitude was different from that of her Allies. The speech was greeted with an ovation and the Chamber resolved that it should be placarded.

GERMANS OUT FOR BUSINESS.

H.A.L. AND N.D.L. CIRCULARS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21.
The high hopes of peace are evidenced by Hamburg-American Line and N.D.L. circulars offering freights "on the resumption of our regular service after peace."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

OPERATIONS ON BRITISH FRONT.

LONDON, Dec. 20.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports: The enemy's artillery was particularly active last night in the neighbourhood of Fauquissart. To-day we carried out a successful bombardment of the enemy's lines eastward of Fauquissart.

"NOTHING IMPORTANT."

PARIS, Dec. 20.
A communiqué states that there is nothing important to report from the West front.

ESCAPED GERMAN LINER SHORE.

SHIP AND CARGO VALUED AT A MILLION STERLING.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 21.
The German liner *Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm*, which has been sheltering at Vardoe, in the Arctic, since 1914, escaped and steamed to Fahren, escorted by warships and two submarines, to Kongsberg. She was loaded for her last voyage and grounded at Samsø. The ship and cargo are valued at a million sterling.

PREVENT PLAGUE & DIPHTHERIA BY USING

"PURITOL."

A germicide of the highest efficiency. Unlike a great many disinfectants offered under various names Puritol possesses the following recommendations.

CLEANLINESS IN USE

When amalgamated by the addition of water it makes a perfect emulsion which does not stain or corrode and has a pleasant healthy odour.

ECONOMY

A one gallon tin will on the addition of water produce 100 gallons of efficient disinfectant.

EFFICIENCY

Used according to accompanying directions will destroy bacterial life and arrest all putrefactive decay.

1 PINT TINS 50 CENTS.
1 GALLON TINS \$2.50.

Queens Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

TEL. 439. 34, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH PATENT
IN THE COLONY.

No. 1, WATKINSON ST.
(Floor level)
HONGKONG 1914

Diss Bros

"Only one can be best" and the best isn't the "just as good" kind, is it?

The best is MALTHOID.

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard.

Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence. Use "Malthoid" as they recommend; then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF!
CHEAP!
LIGHT!
EASY!
SNOWPROOF!

"MALTHOID."

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

OPERATIONS IN EAST AFRICA.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

General Smuts reports that he repulsed strong counter-attacks at Kibata on the 15th instant and finally ejected a few Germans from our advanced positions, securing an important ridge 5,600 yards north-east of Kibata.

Our aeroplanes had considerable bombing successes inflicting appreciable casualties.

Elsewhere the situation is unchanged.

FIGHTING ON RUSSIAN FRONTS.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

A Russian communiqué states: We repulsed enemy attacks south-west of Brody.

Also in the region of Paritsa, on the left bank of the Dniester.

There is intense fighting on our right flank in Dobruja.

ESCAPE OF A GERMAN BARQUE.

VALPARAISO, Dec. 21.

The German-owned barque *Thio* escaped from Calbuco where she was fitted out under suspicious circumstances.

RAIN AND FOG IN MACEDONIA.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

A communiqué states that rain and fog are interfering with the operations in Macedonia.

GERMAN LOSSES IN THE NEUBREDEN REGION.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

A semi-official statement says the Germans lost an army corps in the Meuse fighting.

FAMOUS AIRMAN KILLED.

PARIS, Dec. 20.

Captain Beauchamp, who bombed Essen and Munich, has been killed in an air fight.

ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS.

HOLLAND'S ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Dec. 21.

Lord Robert Cecil stated in the House of Commons that the Netherlands was the only neutral Power which refused to admit defensively armed ships into its ports, but it did not impugn the legality of the arming.

THE SAFE-CONDUCT FOR AN AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Reuter learns that the safe conduct given to Herr Tarnowski, the Austro-Hungarian Minister to Washington, was given at the request of the United States which accepted responsibility.

EGYPT TO-DAY.

CAIRO, Dec. 20.

The second anniversary of the British Protectorate finds the situation in Egypt everywhere greatly improved compared with last year. The machinery of government is running smoothly; the people are happy and contented; a prosperous trade is flourishing and there is a prospect of another bumper surplus at the close of the financial year.

RAILWAY FARES TO BE INCREASED.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

Mr. G. Roberts, Parliamentary Secretary of the Board of Trade, announced that on the 1st of January railway passenger fares would be increased fifty per cent. except workmen's tickets and school tickets up to forty miles. There would also be a restriction in the passenger train service.

THE YIELD OF THE HESSIAN PROVINCE.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Buxton stated that in the last year the Hessian province had yielded 1,000,000 tons of coal.

To-day's Advertisements

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by December 27th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on December 27th at 10 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bill of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, Dec. 21, 1916. 1356

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,

the 23rd December, 1916, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, NEW GRAMOPHONES.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 21, 1916. 1356

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY,

the 23rd December, 1916, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street, A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Including Glass and Crockery Ware, Pictures, etc., 3 Small Brass-mounted Korean Boxes, Sundry Vases, Bowls and Candelabras, Silver-mounted Goods, etc., etc.

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGE, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Dec. 21, 1916. 1357

TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

Apply to—H. E. POLLOCK, Prince's Buildings.

Hongkong, Oct. 24, 1916. 1173

TO LET.

FURNISHED, With immediate possession, No. 2, REDHILL, No. 121 The Peak, & Broom.

Apply to—J. W. C. B.

c/o CMB, LIVINGSTON & Co. Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1916. 1341

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.

Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. Hongkong, April 7, 1916. 611

TO LET.

N. O. 48 Eglon Street.

Apply to—PERCY SMITH, SETH AND FLEMING.

Hongkong, Oct. 21, 1916. 1197

TO LET.

N. O. 1, Canton Villas, Kowloon.

A House in Knutsford Terrace.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Dec. 7, 1916. 1198

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3 Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

Apply to—CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Hongkong, April 28, 1916. 62

TO LET.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit Road.

HOUSES in Broadwood and Morison Terraces.

No. 21 Wong No. Chung Road.

HOUSES on Shamoo, Canton.

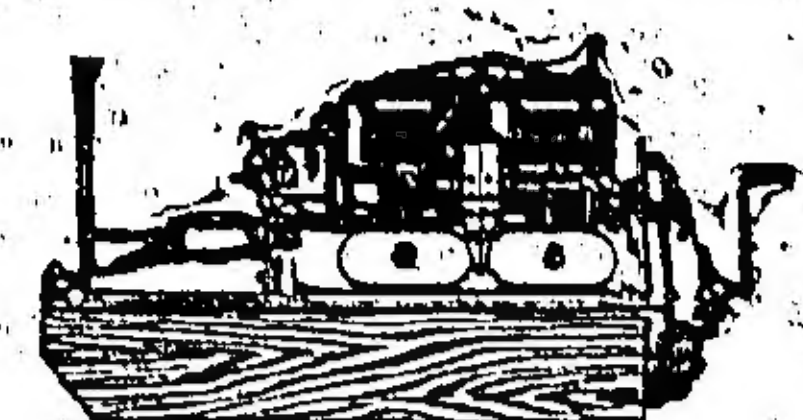
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Dec. 21, 1916. 1198

SCRIPPS.

NEW YORK TO PETROGRAD

"THE MOTOR THAT DID IT."



ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

Sole Agents.

ESTIMATES FREE.

4 DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

WEEKLY NEWS FOR HOME

The Overland China Mail

FULL REPORTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Order before you leave, so that you may receive it while at Home.

Price \$13 per annum, including postage.

CAN BE MAILED FROM THIS OFFICE.

THE CHINA MAIL, Ltd., Wyndham Street.

TO LET

TO LET—FURNISHED.

51 CONDUIT ROAD, Eight Rooms, 4 Baths H. & C. Two Tennis Courts.

Apply to—LITTLE, ADAMS & WOOD.

Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1916. 1348

TO LET.

PLATS in "Two Mess" No. 8, The Peak, apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATTHEWS & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Sept. 1, 1916. 891

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, Nov. 24, 1916.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

December 21.

Hai Hong, British steamer, 1,270, J. W. Evans, Swatow, December 20, General.

Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.

Jayun, British steamer, 3,265, T. R. O'Sullivan, Canton, via Yantai and Singapore, December 14, General—DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Tjisandari, Dutch steamer, 5,019, J. N. Bouman, from San Francisco, General—JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LINE.

Yei Maru, Japanese str., from Canton.

DEPARTURES.

December 20.

Dynamis, for Swatow and Takao.

Yung Maru, for Canton.

Bourbon, for Saigon.

December 21.

Sethu Maru, for Swatow and Takao.

Tomashima Maru, for Takao.

Yukon, for Bangkok.

Kwong, for Shanghai.

Kwong, for Canton.

Kwong, for Canton.

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Kwong, for Canton.

CUTICURA SOAP BATH FOR BABY



Is Soothing, Cooling and Restful

If there is any skin trouble, touch it with Cuticura Ointment after the bath. He can't sleep and eat if he has skin troubles.

Sample Each Free by Post

With 25-cp. Skin Book. (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal.) For samples address: Cuticura, P. O. Box 27, Chelsea, Mass., U.S.A. Sold everywhere.

POST OFFICE HONGKONG.

IN RADIO-TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION.

Ships in communication with Cape D'Aguilar Radio Telegraph Station—Armand Behic.

INWARD MAILS.

EUROPE (French Mail)—Per steamer Armand Behic, due Dec. 21.

SIBERIAN MAIL—Per s.s. Luchow, London Nov. 17, due Dec. 22.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Correspondence addressed to many subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, India, East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Mails will close for—

HAIKONG. Per Daigun, at 8 a.m., on Friday, the 22nd Dec.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOOW. Per Ha Hong, at 11 a.m., on Friday, the 22nd Dec.

SAIGON. Per Chihai, at 2 p.m., on Friday, the 22nd Dec.

BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR, BALIK-PAPAN & PORT MORESBY (Via Batavia). Per Benri Maru, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 23rd Dec.

SAIGON. Per Kachang, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 23rd Dec.

HONGKONG. Per Kachang, at 11 a.m., on Saturday, the 23rd Dec.

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WEATHER REPORT.

On the 21st at 10.58—Pressure has increased moderately over N.E. China, and slightly in all other districts, except over N. Japan where it has decreased moderately. It is lowest over Borneo.

An anticyclone is central over N.E. China.

Fresh to strong monsoon is indicated along the east coast of China, and over the N. China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on the 22nd December—

1.—Hongkong to Cap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh to strong; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel: N.E. gale.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

OFFICIAL NIGHT IN DECEMBER.

The following table shows the Standard Time at which Official Night ends and begins during the month of December, 1916.

Date.	Ends a.m.	Begins p.m.
Dec. 21st.	4.45	5.55
" 22nd.	4.46	5.56
" 23rd.	4.47	5.57
" 24th.	4.48	5.58
" 25th.	4.49	5.59
" 26th.	4.50	6.00
" 27th.	4.51	6.01
" 28th.	4.52	6.02
" 29th.	4.53	6.03
" 30th.	4.54	6.04
" 31st.	4.55	6.05

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

DECEMBER 21, 1916. a.m.

5 a.m.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Wistock...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Namru...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Haradate...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Tojo...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Kuoh...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Nagasaki...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Kobe...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
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Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Swatow...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Yokohama...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Shanghai...	5.45	29.85	75	75	SW	5	10
Amoy...	5.45	29.8					